(XXXIII YEAR.)

THE

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1777.

LONDON, *August* 2.

A FEW days since, Charles Jenkinson, Esq; set out for the court of Verſailles, with orders to demand a poſitive anſwer reſpecting the part that court intends taking reſpecting the American diſputes. If it turns on meaſures diſagreeable to our court, lord Stormont will be ordered to leave the court of Verſailles without taking leave.

The great ſcarcity of caſh might in ſome meaſure be accounted for, when we are well informed, that in one man of war lately ſent to America, no leſs a ſum than 400,000 guineas were ſhipped for the uſe of the king's forces there.

The ſtate of anxiety and apparent undeciſion, in which our troops remain on their conquered pot, New-York, too plainly ſpeak the difficult taſk they are engaged in, and too plainly indicate, that the preſent campaign will be as ineffectual as the paſt.

It is ſaid, that ſuch is the diſadvantage under which we are fighting our coloniſts, that all the American ſhips are ſupplied with Engliſh pilots, while the Engliſh have only their own people to run them into the harbours of their enemies.

It is confidently ſpoken of, at the weſt end of the town, that a great man in office is meditating his retirement; which he will put in practice the moment he can do it without the imputation of cowardice, or the dread of a parliamentary enquiry.

The aſtoniſhment and indignation of a great perſonage at the conduct of a neighbouring potentate, reſpecting our coloniſts, is ſaid to be extreme, as he had not the leaſt conception that a prince, whoſe poſſeſſions on the American continent are capital, would have dared to hazard ſo dangerous an event as teaching his ſubjects an evil leſſon againſt himſelf.

BOSTON, *September* 29.

The following is an extract from the London Gazette, Monday, July 28, 1777.

A Copy of a letter from M. D. Sartine, to all the chambers of commerce (as they are called in France) to be forwarded to their governments abroad. This letter, which came by Friday's French mail, needs neither comment nor paraphraſe; the text ſpeaks plain enough to every capacity.

"*Gentlemen*, *Verſailles, July* 4, 1777.

"I have juſt been informed, by letters from Martinico, that it was given out there that the governor of that colony had declared to the merchants and owners of ſhips, that it was agreed between the courts of France and London, that the Engliſh ſhould ſeize all commodities of the growth of New-England*, which they may find on board ſuch ſhips, and that the goods and veſſels ſhall be lawful prize. I am ſolicitous to prevent the alarms which may be ſpread in peoples minds, by this groundleſs aſſertion. If the governor of Martinico has ſpoken of the ſeizures of veſſels in ſuch caſes, he can only have mentioned a pretenſion on the part of the Engliſh, which perhaps has been interpreted as the effect of an agreement between the courts of France and London. But the king charges me to acquaint you that no ſuch agreement exiſts between the two courts, and that his majeſty is determined to reclaim every French veſſel which might be ſeized under that pretext, and to protect the trade.

"*Signed*, De SARTINE."

Near half the aſſembly of New-Hampſhire State have turned out volunteers, and marched for the northern army this day.

FISH-KILL, *October* 9.

Laſt Friday a few of the [illegible] veſſels appeared ſtanding up the North-River; and the next morning about 30 ſail, great and ſmall, with a number of flat-bottomed boats, came up as far as Tarry-Town, where they landed ſome of their men, with a view, no doubt, to draw our forces at Peck's-Kill that way; the next morning they re-ſhipped them, and, with a freſh ſoutherly breeze, proceeded up the river, till nearly oppoſite Peck's-Kill, where they again landed a few of their troops, but their main body they landed on the oppoſite ſhore; and on Monday thoſe at Peck's Kill croſſed likewiſe. The enemy then, to the amount of 4000 men, marched toward forts Montgomery and Clinton, which were garriſoned by about 600 men, and between the hours of one and two, p. m. attacked them. Our fire, which was very hot, put them into confuſion ſeveral times; but about the duſk of the evening, through the ſuperiority of their numbers, they got our breaſt-works, and poſſeſſed themſelves of the forts. Many of the garriſon, taking the advantage of the night, made their eſcape, even after the enemy had been ſome time maſter of the poſts. It is ſaid the enemy refuſed to give quarter, and continued firing on our people after they had ſcaled the ramparts, but being favoured by the night, our men received little damage from their fire. Our men fought with ſurpriſing bravery, made a gallant defence, and nothing was wanting but more men. His excellency general Clinton narrowly made his eſcape, as did the general his brother, who is wounded. Colonels Dubois and Lamb, and ſeveral other officers got ſafe off. The enemy knowing but too well our weakneſs, and the tardy march of our militia, availed themſelves of theſe advantages by a moſt ſudden attack; for had the forts been able to hold out but two or three hours longer, they had been ſupplied with a reinforcement fully ſufficient to defend them. Our loſs at theſe forts is conſiderable; and we were under the diſagreeable neceſſity of deſtroying Fort-Conſtitution, after removing part of the ſtores, and of burning the frigates Congreſs and Montgomery, to prevent their falling into the enemy's hands, the wind and tide being unfavourable to their moving farther up the river.

The enemy ſent in a flag to demand the fort, which the governor refuſed in the moſt peremptory terms; at the ſame time they were moſt diſhonourably ſurrounding it.

BALTIMORE, *October* 28.

By a gentleman who arrived in this town from camp yeſterday, which he left laſt Friday at four o'clock in the afternoon, we are favoured with the following, viz.

Thurſday laſt about one o'clock the Auguſta man of war of 64 guns was ſet on fire by one of our fire rafts and blown up; about three o'clock the ſame day, the Aurora, a 36 gun frigate, ſhared the ſame fate. Three boat loads of the crews were ſaved and made priſoners. A number of the enemy having croſſed the river on Wedneſday night, to attack our people ſtationed at Billings port fort, were repulſed with conſiderable loſs.

Extract of a letter from major Clarke, aid de camp to gen. Green, dated Goſhen, Oct. 24, 6 o'clock a. m.

"A perſon employed by me to bring intelligence from the Delaware ſhore, returned laſt night with the following intelligence: On the 22d, at 3 o'clock p. m. the enemy made ſeveral attacks on Fort Miffl n, but was as often repulſed; the cannonade was very ſevere, and continued till 8 o'clock in the evening. Yeſterday morning it was renewed with redoubled vigour; two large ſhips endeavoured to paſs the cheveaux de friſe, while a briſk fire was kept up from Province-Iſland. A party of three thouſand at the ſame time attacked Red Bank, ſo that a continued fire was kept up on all ſides, which laſted from ſix in the morning till four in the afternoon, without the leaſt intermiſſion; at which time the enemy quitted their ſhips, having firſt ſet them on fire, and they ſoon blew up. The exploſion exceeds every deſcription. Thus ended the day. Every thing quiet this morning. I am alſo informed a number of boats were manned, and made an attempt to land at Fort Miffl n, but were defeated with great loſs. 'Tis ſaid three hundred Heſſians were drowned in the attempt. One of the ſhips blown up is the Auguſta of 64 guns, the other not known."

The following letter from brigadier general Huntington was received this day by expreſs.

"Dear Sir, *Hill-Town, Oct.* 8, 1777.

"To-morrow we join gen. W. at Montgomery townſhip. Our troops laſt Saturday, although they came ſhort of gaining a compleat victory, did certainly give the enemy a ſore baſting, and if they are not able ſoon to raiſe the cheveaux de friſe, will be obliged to make the beſt of their way from Philadelphia. The two Rhode-Iſland regiments are ordered to Red Bank, on Delaware, near the cheveaux de friſe, and leave us this evening.—The expreſs waiting, cloſes me with compliments to the general, &c.

From your moſt obedient and obliged,

Col. ROOT. JED. HUNTINGTON."

ANNAPOLIS, *Oct.* 30.

This morning about nine o'clock a fire broke out in a kitchen belonging to Benjamin Ogle, Eſq; in this city, which conſumed the ſame; but by the timely aſſiſtance of the inhabitants, it was prevented from ſpreading to the dwelling houſe, or doing any farther damage.

SIR, *Camp at Saratoga, October* 12, 1777.

I HAVE the ſatisfaction to acquaint your excellency with the great ſucceſs of the arms of the United States in this department.—On the 7th the enemy attacked our advanced piquets upon the left, which drew on an action, about the ſame hour of the day, and near the ſame ſpot of ground, where that of the 19th of September was fought; from 3 o'clock in the afternoon, until almoſt night, the conflict was very warm and bloody; when the enemy, by a precipitate retreat, determined the fate of the day,—leaving in our hands eight pieces of braſs cannon, the tents and baggage of their flying army, a large quantity of fixed ammunition, a conſiderable number of wounded and priſoners, amongſt whom are the following principal officers: Major Williams, who commanded the artillery, major Ackland, who commanded the corps of grenadiers, capt. Money, quarter-maſter general, and Sir Francis Clarke, principal aid-de-camp to his excellency general Burgoyne. The loſs upon our ſide is no more than killed and wounded; amongſt the latter is the gallant major-general Arnold, whoſe leg was fractured by a muſket ball, as he was forcing the enemy's breaſt-work.—Too much praiſe cannot be given to the corps commanded by col. Morgan, conſiſting of his rifle regiment, and the light infantry of the army under major Dearborn; but it would be injuſtice to ſay, that the whole body engaged did not equally deſerve the honour and applauſe due to ſuch exalted merit.—The night after the action the enemy took poſt in the ſtrong entrenched camp upon their left, General Lincoln, whoſe diviſion was oppoſite to the enemy, going in the afternoon to reconnoitre a cannonade to annoy their camp, received a muſket ball in his leg, which ſhattered the bone; this has deprived me of the aſſiſtance of one of the beſt of officers as well as men; his loſs at this time cannot be too much regretted; I am in hopes his leg may yet be ſaved.—The 8th, at midnight, the enemy quitted their entrenchments, and retired to Saratoga. Early in the morning of the ninth, I received the enclоſed letter from general Burgoyne, acquainting me, that he left his whole hoſpital to my protection, in which are three hundred wounded officers and ſoldiers.—Brigadier-general Fraſer, who commanded the flying army of the enemy, was killed the 7th inſtant. At one o'clock of the morning, of the 10th, I received the enclоſed letter from gen. Burgoyne, with lady Harriot Ackland.—That morning, as ſoon as the army could be properly put in motion, I marched in purſuit of the enemy, and arrived here in the evening, and found the enemy had taken poſt upon the oppoſite ſide of the Fish-Kill, in an entrenched camp, which they occupied upon their advancing down the country.—The enemy have burnt all the houſes before them as they retreated;—the extenſive buildings and mills, &c. belonging to major-general Schuyler, are alſo laid in aſhes. This ſhameful behaviour occaſioned my ſending a drum, with the enclоſed letter, to gen Burgoyne.——I am happy to acquaint your excellency that deſertion has taken deep root in the royal army, particularly amongſt the Germans, who come to us in ſhoals.—I am ſo much preſſed on every ſide with buſineſs that it is impoſſible for me to be more particular now; but I hope in a few days to have leiſure to acquaint your excellency with every circumſtance at preſent omitted.

I am, with great reſpect

Your excellency's moſt obedient,

Humble ſervant,

HORATIO GATES.

His excellency JOHN HANCOCK, *Eſq.*

SIR,

Lady Harriot Ackland, a lady of the firſt diſtinction, by family, rank, and by perſonal virtues, is under ſuch concern on account of major Ackland, her huſband, wounded and priſoner in your hands, that I cannot refuſe her requeſt, to commit her to your protection.

Whatever general impropriety there may be in perſons acting in your ſituation and mine to ſolicit favours, I cannot ſee the uncommon perſeverance in every female grace, and exaltation of character of this lady, and her very hard fortune, without teſtifying that your attention to her will lay me under obligations.

I am, Sir, your obedient ſervant,

Octob. 9th, 1777. J. BURGOYNE.

Maj. general GATES.

SIR, *October* 8, 1777.

The ſtate of my hoſpital makes it more adviſeable to leave the wounded and ſick officers, whom you will find in my late camp, than to tranſport them with the army. I recommend them to the protection which I feel I ſhould ſhew to an enemy in the ſame caſe.

I am, Sir, your moſt humble ſervant,

J. BURGOYNE.

SIR, *Saratoga, October* 12, 1777.

I had the honour to receive your excellency's letter by lady Ackland. The reſpect due to her ladyſhip's rank, the tenderneſs due to her perſon and ſex, were alone ſufficient recommendations to entitle her to my protection; conſidering my preceding conduct with reſpect to thoſe of your army, whom the fortune of war has placed in my hands, I am ſurpriſed your excellency ſhould think that I could conſider the greateſt attention to lady Ackland in the light of an obligation.

The cruelties which mark the retreat of your army, in burning the gentlemens and farmers houſes, as they paſs along, is almoſt, among civiliſed nations, without a precedent; they ſhould not endeavour to ruin thoſe they could not conquer. This conduct betrays more of the vindictive malice of a monk, than the generoſity of a ſoldier.

Your friend, Sir Francis Clarke, by the information of doctor Potts, the director-general of my hoſpital, languiſhes under a very dangerous wound; every ſort of tenderneſs and attention is paid to him, as well as to all the wounded who have fallen into my hand, and the hoſpital, which you was neceſſitated to leave to my mercy.

At the ſolicitation of major Williams, I am prevailed upon to offer him and major Meiborn, in exchange for col. Ethan Allen.—Your excellency's objections to my laſt propoſals for the exchange of col. Ethan Allen, I muſt conſider as trifling, as I cannot but ſuppoſe, that the generals of the royal armies act in equal concert with thoſe of the generals of the armies of the United States.

The bearer delivers a number of letters from the officers of your army, taken priſoners in the action of the 7th inſtant. I am, Sir,

Your excellency's humble ſervant,

Lieut. gen. Burgoyne. HORATIO GATES.

Lancaſter, 30th Oct. 1777. 8 *in the evening.*

Certain advices have juſt now been received by expreſs, ſent by general Miffl n, from Reading, that general Howe began yeſterday to evacuate Germantown. General Waſhington had diſpatched a large detachment to harraſs them.

Extract of a letter from Head-Quarters, dated Oct. 15, 1777.

"We have certain accounts of the late glorious victory to the northward. Theſe come from the adjutant-general of the northern army. Our loſs does not exceed eighty; only one ſubaltern was killed.

"The taking of Fort Montgomery coſt gen. Sir Henry Clinton much blood. I have ſeen an hand-bill, printed in New-York, in which it is confeſſed, that the enemy loſt gen. Campbell, major Stirl, major Grant, and capt. Stewart. We have this moment received letters from Fort Miffl n (on the Delaware). The garriſon is in high ſpirits, and the fire of the enemy had made no impreſſion."

* *A common term in France for the Britiſh colonies.*

Extract of a letter from York, October 22, 1777.

"The slow but sure moving Gates has not yet transmitted us his glorious inventory, but from pretty direct information we read the list thus: 1 lieutenant general, 2 major generals, 7 brigadiers, 5000 privates, 2 English noblemen, 1 Irish ditto, 15,000 stand of arms, 40 brass cannon, and a quantity of cloathing. This comes by an officer now at Reading, who says he saw general Burgoyne in company with Gates. There is in town the surgeon of the frigate Boston, who says that he was at gen. Clinton's head quarters, as he travelled from the eastward to this place, where he learnt that Burgoyne had not only capitulated for himself and his army, but also for Ticonderoga, and all the posts between Saratoga and Ti. The same surgeon says, that Sir Henry Clinton was returning down the North river.—It seems that gen Howe has only moved his quarters from German-Town to Philadelphia, and our army is now at German Town, or was there when our last accounts came from it."

Extract of a letter from York-Town, October 22, 1777. 8 o'clock p. m.

"About an hour ago an officer passed through this town, who says he was informed by a gentleman from the northward, that he saw Burgoyne in company with gen. Gates, and that it is beyond a doubt the whole army are in our possession—We are likewise informed, that gen. Washington is at German-Town, and Howe's army retreated to Philadelphia. This I believe is the case, though we have no express, nor any authentic accounts thereof. I just now saw an officer of Baylor's regiment, who confirms the above.

"I forgot to give you a list or inventory of the prisoners and stores handed about there from *this* officer, said to be taken by gen. Gates, viz. 1 lieutenant general, 2 major generals, 7 brigadiers, 2 English noblemen, 1 Irish ditto 5000 rank and file prisoners, 15,000 stand of arms, 40 pieces brass cannon; the major generals are said to be Philips and Reitzdel.

"Letters, and the French news papers as late as the 12th of August, say, the little American fleet under commodore Weeks had occasioned a great alarm on the coasts of England, Scotland, and Ireland; that the militia were up in arms in Scotland, particularly at a place called Air, to defend their country from an expected invasion. These cruisers were so troublesome in the Irish channel, and took so many prizes, it had put a stop to one of the greatest fairs in England (I think Chester or West Chester) for want of their usual supply of Irish linens. On return of our cruisers into port, the commanders were put under an arrest, to gratify the British ambassador, and at the same time a secret direction to the marine department to have their vessels fitted out with the greatest dispatch for another cruise.

"The king of France has issued an edict to all his governors in the West Indies, directing they may demand all vessels who may be captured from any of his ports, under pretence of having American produce on board."

The following gentlemen are elected delegates to represent this state in general assembly:

For St Mary's county.---Athanasius Ford, John H. Read, Richard Barnes, Edmund Plowden.

Charles county.—Zephaniah Turner, Thomas Semmes, Alexander M'Pherson, James Forbes.

Prince-George's county.—Stephen West, Walter Bowie, Jeremiah Magruder, John Contee.

Baltimore county.—Thomas Cockey Deye, Charles Ridgely, John Stevenson, Peter Sheppard.

Montgomery county.—Edward Burgess, Elisha Williams, William Bayly, jun. Richard Crabb.

Washington county.—Joseph Sprigg, John Barnes, Samuel Hughes, Henry Schnebely.

Harford county.—Henry Wilson, Jacob Bond, Aquila Hall, William Smithson.

Frederick county.—Christopher Edelen, Philip Thomas Jacob Young, Upton Sheredine.

Cæcil county.—John Veazey, John Ward, Amos Alexander, Stephen Hyland.

Kent county.—Peregrine Lethrbury, John Maxwell, Ezekiel Forman, John Cadwaladar.

Queen-Anne's county.—James Kent, William Bruff, Richard T. Earle, Robert Wright.

Talbot county.—Nicholas Thomas, James Benson, John Gibson, Howes Goldsborough.

Dorset county.—John Smoot, John Henry, jun. James Murray, Joseph Dunn.

Caroline county.—William Douglass, Henry Dickinson, Henry Downes, Richard Mason.

Somerset county.—Thomas Maddux, William Strawbridge, William Winder, Levin Wilson.

Worcester county.—Peter Chaille, Nehemiah Holland, Josiah Mitchel, Thomas Purnell, son of John.

Baltimore-Town.---Jeremiah T. Chase, John Smith.

To the PRINTER.

HEARING many people complain that one half of the salt they purchase melts away, if carried any considerable distance, I apprehend any good method of effectually drying it would prevent that loss, and be of great benefit in the perfecting that most necessary article. I have been informed that the following method of drying has been tried with the best success, and renders it as dry and as good as any imported.

To DRY SALT.

"Prepare a bed of sand, the finest is the best, of a "size proportioned to the quantity of salt you make; "add from time to time as you use it, fresh sand, or "make a new bed, as most convenient: The sand, "when used, must be wetted with fresh water, but not "more than enough to make it stick together, and "must be covered with a thin linen cloth. When the "salt in your baskets is drained as well as it can be "without suffering it to grow cool, spread it over the "linen about an inch thick, or two inches at most; "and within ten minutes, I am informed, it will be "perfectly dry."---In making of salt, care should be taken to pour off the bittern, which I have heard is not always done; if it is suffered to remain, it will hurt the salt, and make it unwholsome.---Water taken out of the bay or rivers, presently after or during rain, will not answer in making salt. S. W.

Charles county, October 20, 1777.

On Thursday the 20th of November next, will be set up for sale to the highest bidder,

THE PLANTATION on which I now dwell; containing about five hundred and forty-three acres of land, lying in Charles county, near Port-Tobacco; on which are a dwelling-house, with seven rooms and two passages on the lower floor, and five rooms and a passage above stairs, an exceeding good kitchen with a brick floor, a brick dairy, a spinning-room and lumber-room, under one roof; a large granary, corn-house, stables, two tobacco-houses, cow-house, a dwelling-house, calculated to suit a weaver, and other out-houses; a peach orchard, containing about six hundred trees; a young apple orchard, just beginning to bear, and other fruit trees.---This land is rich, and capable of producing any commodity suited to the climate; there is a considerable quantity of low ground, which might be converted into fine meadow.

The situation is high, dry, and healthy, the prospect delightful, having a fine view of Potowmack river, Virginia, Port-Tobacco creek, and the neighbourhood all round; very convenient to two places of public worship, a protestant church, and Roman catholic chapel, which last is an elegant building, full in view, and adds to the other beauties of the place; two grist mills within a mile and a half, and Port Tobacco warehouse almost at the door, plenty of fish in their season, and frequent opportunities in the winter of getting oysters—in short, this seat has every advantage to make life delightful and happy. Any person inclinable to purchase may view the premises, and know the terms of sale, by applying to

tf WILLIAM HANSON.

To be sold to the highest bidder, on Monday the first day of December next, if fair, if not, the next fair day,

A Parcel of likely, healthy, country born SLAVES, consisting of one negro man, about 30 years of age, three negro boys and one negro girl, the oldest boy about 18 years of age. Also a parcel of houshold furniture, plantation utensils, and stock, consisting of horses, black cattle, hogs, and sheep. The sale to be at the late dwelling-house of Edward Coe, and to begin precisely at ten o'clock, and to continue till all is sold, by

tf BASIL BURGESS, for
MARY COLE, Administratrix.

To be SOLD,

A Very good PHAETON, and genteel harness for a pair of horses; to be seen at Mr. Brown's, near Severn ferry. To prevent trouble, the price is one hundred and fifty pounds.

Also a pair of exceeding good grey horses, upwards of fifteen hands high; they go remarkably well in chairs or sulkies.

Port-Tobacco, October 21, 1777.

Agreeable to the last will and testament of Mrs. Anne Halkerston, late of Charles county, deceased, will be sold (for ready money) at public vendue, on Wednesday the 12th of November,

A Variety of HOUSHOLD FURNITURE, two negro women, and two negro children; one of the women a very good spinner, cook, and washer; some milch cows, hogs, &c. &c.

All persons indebted to the estate of the said Anne Halkerston, are requested to make speedy payments; and all those who have any claims are desired to bring them properly authenticated, and they shall be paid.

JOHN HALKERSTON, Executor.

Annapolis, October 30, 1777.

ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of JAMES MAWE, late of this city, deceased, are desired to bring in their accounts properly attested; and those who are indebted to said estate are desired to pay off their respective balances to the subscribers,

THOMAS and JUDITH DOYLE, administrators.

To be sold, the lease of a house and lot, on the same estate, now occupied by William Williams, in Fleet-street and Cornhill-street. For particulars enquire of the subscribers.

w4 T. D.—J. D.

Annapolis, October 29, 1777.

THE subscriber begs leave to acquaint his friends and the public, that he attends at his house in Church street, on Tuesdays and Fridays in every week, to receive any commands they may favour him with. On the intermediate days, any commands for him, left with Mr. Edward Fox, shall be carefully attended to.

4w RICHARD BURLAND.

October 24, 1777.

WANTED, as an OVERSEER, on a small plantation in the neighbourhood of Annapolis, with seven or eight working hands, a sober, diligent man, with a good character. Such a one may hear of a place, by applying to the printer hereof.

WANTED, a sober, discreet person, to live in a gentleman's family in the country, for the purpose of teaching two young ladies reading, writing, and arithmetic. Such a person, on being well recommended, will meet with great encouragement, by applying to the printer.

tf

TO be RUN for, on Thursday the 20th day of November next, if fair, if not, on the next day, on THOMAS ELLIOTT's old fields, a PURSE of FIFTEEN POUNDS, free for any horse, &c. not exceeding half blood; aged to carry nine stone weight, and to fall seven pounds for every year under. Any horse winning two clear heats to be entitled to the purse, and the second best horse to the entrance money of the first day's race.—And on the day following, a PURSE of TEN POUNDS, on the same terms as above, the two winning horses the first day only excepted. Subscribers to pay thirty shillings entrance the first day, and twenty shillings the second, and non-subscribers to pay double entrance. Proper judges will be appointed to determine all disputes that may arise. Certificates to be produced of the breed of the horses, if required.——The horses to be entered with Mr. Thomas Elliott the preceding day.

w2

Charles county, Oct. 20, 1777.

To be SOLD, on the premises, to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 27th day of November next (if not sooner disposed of by private contract) for continental currency, or any other species of money,

THE PLANTATION on which the subscriber now dwells, lying in Charles county, and containing upwards of six hundred acres of very good land, about four miles from Patuxent river, seven from Magruder's warehouse, and five from Benedict-Town. The situation of the buildings is airy and elevated, overlooking a large tract of country, and part of the river; so that, whilst it enjoys the benefit of fishing and oisters, it is remarkably healthy, and exempt from the fever and ague, and musketoes. The dwelling-house has four rooms, a passage, and much other conveniency, on the lower floor, and is surrounded by almost every necessary out-house (all of them built within the last nine years) a garden, two orchards, one of them a young one, containing upwards of a thousand trees of various kinds of well chosen fruit, just beginning to bear. A considerable part of the ground is fine swamp, of which ten acres are now in meadow, and nine acres more are cleared and ditched for farther improvement; on the branch is a mill-seat, within a mile and a quarter of navigable water, known by the name of Wilkinson's-Mill, and long esteemed one of the best in that part of the country, on which is a tub-mill, which he was about to convert into a fulling-mill; it has twelve feet fall of water, and within a few yards is a greater fall of nineteen feet eight inches, now in great forwardness of improvement for a grist-mill, with an overshot wheel and two pair of stones; the stream is fully sufficient for both, and the business will continue to be carried on with vigour until the day of sale: In short, there are few plantations which enjoy more for conveniency, or suffer less from defect, than this.—Should a sale be made by private contract before the time appointed for the public sale, notice will be given in this Gazette. The title will be shewn, on application to

tf JAMES BATE.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

Prince George's county, Sept. 2, 1777.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near George-Town, on Monday the 1st instant, a NEGRO man named Charles, 20 years of age, near six feet high, rather clumsy about the ancles, and knock-kneed; had on, when he went away, a country linen shirt, a pair of brown corded breeches, a blue gray jacket, trimmed with black, without sleeves, a pair of half-worn country shoes. I bought him of Mr. George Nailor of Nottingham; it is supposed he will sculk about in that neighbourhood. Whoever takes up said negro and secures him in any gaol, so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home.

w6 JOHN THOMAS BOUCHER.

TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Baltimore county, about 10 miles from Baltimore-Town, some time in March last, a NEGRO man, named JACK, commonly called Jack Gutrick, formerly belonged to col. Hooe, of Charles county, and sold by him to Dr. Walter Jenifer, of said county; he is a short, well set fellow, remarkable thick lips. Whoever takes up and secures said negro, so as his master may get him again, shall have ten pounds; if delivered at Northampton Furnace, about 10 miles from Baltimore-Town, shall have the above reward, paid by

Captain CHARLES RIDGELY.

N. B. Whoever may happen to take said negro are desired to confine him well in irons.

Piscataway, July 1, 1777.

For SALE,

MY lot in Piscataway: The improvements thereon are, a dwelling-house two stories high, thirty by eighteen, two rooms below, and two above, a stone cellar the dimensions of the house, a stable thirty by fourteen, a story and a half high, and an old store-house, new covered about three years ago, and with a small expence may be made either a convenient store-house or kitchen; the lot is inclosed with locust posts and oak paling, and contains near an acre. Part of the price may be made easy to the purchaser, on giving proper security, with interest

tf ALEX. HAMILTON.

ANY person or persons, who will undertake the STOCKING of MUSKETS for this STATE, may have any number, and all the materials found, by applying to

JOHN SHAW, Annapolis.

Wanted, a quantity of OLD BRASS, for which a good price will be given.

May 6, 1777.

PATAPSCO SLITTING-MILL.

THIS is to inform the public, that the subscriber's MILL is compleatly finished, and now at work, where he sells NAIL RODS of all sorts, SHEET IRON, thick and thin, and HOOPING of any breadth or thickness, upon as good terms as they can be procured in any of the United States.

tf WILLIAM WHETCROFT.

N. B. A number of NAILORS are wanted, to whom great encouragement will be given, by W. W.

Annapolis, May 13, 1777.

THE subscriber, having the management of the TAN-YARD belonging to this state, will give encouraging prices for any quantity of sound green or dried hides, delivered in this city; where proper encouragement will be given to a good tanner, and the best price paid for shoe thread, by

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH.

Annapolis, July 29, 1777.

ALL persons indebted to the late Dr. JOHN SHAW, on bond, note, or open account, are desired to make immediate payment, as this is the last time of asking, and may depend that suits will be brought against them without further notice.

ISAAC HARRIS,
RUTH HARRIS, } Executors.

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